

[psfig]mn
 [1] 1 [1] 1 [1] 1 textbf cmbxti10 textbfss cmssbx10 mathbf cmbxti10 mathbfss cmssbx10 upmath
 eurm10 AMSa msam10 0upmath19 0upmath16 0upmath40 ≤slant3AMSa36 3AMSa3E ≤ ≤ ≤slant ≤slant
 normalcmrmit boldcmrbxit [1] 1 [1] 1 [1] 1 normalcmrbxit boldcmrbxit normalcmssbxn bold-
 cmssbxn @mathgroup@group @mathgroup@normal@groupeurmn @mathgroup@bold@groupeurbn @math-
 group@group @mathgroup@normal@groupmsamn @mathgroup@bold@groupmsamn @group19 @group16
 @group40 ≤slant="3@group36 @group3E ≤ ≤ ≤slant ≤slant
 [1] 1 [1] 1 [1] 1 OT1cmrbxit boldOT1cmrbxit OT1cmssbxn boldOT1cmssbxn UPMUeurmn UPM-
 boldUeurbn AMSaUmsamn Γ0UPM" 19Γ0UPM" 16Γ0UPM" 40≤slant3AMSa"36 Λ3AM Sa"3E ≤ ≤ ≤slant
 ≤slant

[Empirical calibration of nebular abundances] An empirical calibration of nebular abundances based on the sulphur emission lines. [Angeles I. Díaz & Enrique Pérez-Montero] Angeles I. Díaz and Enrique Pérez-Montero Dpto. de Física Teórica, C-XI, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, 28049-Madrid, Spain Accepted . Received 1998 firstpage–lastpage 1998

theoremTheorem[section]

document

firstpage

abstract

We present an empirical calibration of nebular abundances based on the strong emission lines of [SII] and [SIII] in the red part of the spectrum through the definition of a sulphur abundance parameter S_{23} . This calibration presents two important advantages against the commonly used one based on the optical oxygen lines: it remains single-valued up to abundances close to solar and is rather independent of the degree of ionization of the nebula.





